The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 81. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

BAD.

She lies in a fauteuil, in negligee rare,
Her ankles are naked, her shoulders are bare;
Her hair is dishevel'd, a gossamer cloud,
She is deucedly pretty, and devilish proud,

She sits in a fauteuil, sweet red are her lips,
And rosy and warm are her finger-tips;
There's blood enough in her—and hot—but her heart
Is adamant, bronzed with the cunning in art.

Her satin shoulders are artfulls nude,
And her taper ankles are prone to protrude;
She is marvelous pretty, but a diablesse dread—
Curses light on her Medonna head!

—*Exchange.*

TRAIN YOUR PASSIONS.—Passions, like wild horses, when properly trained and disciplined, are capable of being applied to the noblest purposes; but when allowed to have their own way they become dangerous in the extreme.

MAKE GOODNESS AGREEABLE.—Archbishop Usher says. "If good people would but make their goodness agreeable, and smile instead of howling in their virtue, how many would they win to the good cause."

CHAS. H. BROCKS, sentenced to be hung for the murder of his father, has been refused a commutation by the Court of Pardons. His execution will therefore take place on Friday next, in the prison-yard at Camden, N. J.

MAXIMILIAN is getting ready to start for his new empire. A Vienna letter of November 17 says: "The captain of the steamer Elizabeth has received orders to be prepared to take the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte to to Mexico, and it is probable that the frigate Schwarzenberg and the sloop Frederick will accompany the above mentioned vessel to her destination."

A NEW railroad enterprise is contemplated in Indiana. The line proposed is to run from Brazil, in Clay county, to Bloomfield, in Greene. The country is rich in mineral resources and bountifully supplied with valuable timber. Much interest is manifested in the matter by the citizens along the proposed line, and a meeting will be held at Bowling Green on Saturday, the 19th inst.

NEW USE FOR THEM.—The wings of the American blackbird, so abundant in autumn among the river bushes, are appropriated to a pretty purpose. The milliners have pressed them into service. The wings are coal black, with a patch of vivid vermillion at the shoulder. They are placed, folded *au naturel*, in the little hats worn by misses and young children. The effect is very jaunty, suggesting the partridge wing in Scotch caps, as shown by the fashion plates. The pinion of the red-winged blackbird is much handsomer.

WE have information that the wheat sown in this vicinity during the autumn just closed has come up finely and thickly. So far the season has been highly favorable, and the prospect of a heavy crop next harvest is good. We are told by the farmers that the quantity sown is quite large, considering the scarcity of farm laborers. The grain is well set, and it will take very hard freezing to injure it.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE atrocities attributed to the Russians in Poland surpass all possible imagination of human cruelty in any age like the present. The corporeal punishment of woman of all ranks under circumstances of special indignity is credible enough; but the Moscow *Journal* states that the Russian soldiers in Poland have been furnished with a new dagger, of peculiar formation, with jagged sides, pierced with small needle holes filled strychnine, amalgamated in some way with gum. To make the effects of the poison more fatal, this dagger is, by order, turned in the wound! The Moscow *Journal* publishes a woodcut representing the instrument. We doubt the truth of this story.

THE Cleveland Leader states that the son of John C. Breckenridge, who was taken prisoner at Chattanooga, accompanied the escort of the bodies of Colonel Creighton and Crane, as far as Nashville, and that in conversation with Sergeant-Major Tisdel, he declared himself in favor of the Union. He said that he had been forced into the Confederate service by his father. The young man thinks it would be only necessary to put down the leaders of the rebellion to secure a prompt and honorable peace. This statement is made on the authority of Major Tisdell, who had the conversation with young Breckenridge.

THE STORMING OF MISSIONARY RIDGE.—There is much discussion among the soldiers as to which brigade was the first to plant its flag on the heights of Missionary Ridge. Several claim it, and among spectators of the fight there is an equal variance of opinion. They all went up so near together that the matter is of little importance. Our opinion is that either Willich's or Samuel Beatty's men were first up. The latter brigade had the hardest place to take, and marched up amid a perfect storm of leaden hail. After getting on the hill they drove the enemy before them down the hill, pouring in a terrific fire at every step.

LABOR WELL PAID.—There is no country in the world where labor is so well paid as in the United States at the present time. The demand for skilled labor is so great as in a measure to defeat the requirements of the armies in the field, and a competition arises between the employers and the Government for the possession of this labor. States and cities, to induce volunteering to raise their required quota, have to increase the amount of the bounties, and employers, to retain their men, have to add to the amount of their wages. These high prices and high bounties are, however, not only attracting large numbers of emigrants from Europe, but the British Provinces are sending quite a large portion of their laboring population to this country. In the army or in the workshop they will find their services adequately paid.

GEN. BUTLER AND COLORED TROOPS.—General Butler, in the department of Virginia and North Carolina, has issued an order for the enlistment of colored troops, and the care of their families. Hereafter every able bodied colored man who shall enlist in Gen. Butler's department, shall be paid a bounty of ten dollars, and that while he remains in the service his family shall be furnished suitable subsistence, under the direction of a Superintendent of Negro Affairs. They are to be furnished with the same articles white soldiers are allowed, and to have the pay of ten dollars per month, non-commissioned officers the same pay as others of similar rank. He thinks Congress ought to increase the pay of colored troops to a uniform rate with white troops. Officers are forbidden to employ able bodied negroes as servants, as the "best use for him is to be a soldier." The recruitment of colored troops, says General Butler, has become the settled policy of the Government, and he declares it to be the duty of every officer and soldier to aid in carrying out that purpose by every proper means, irrespective of personal predilection.

AN instrument called a *bathorecometre* has been invented by Messrs. Ludwig & Kromeyer, depending on the principle of closing an electric circuit by means of a substance interposed between the electrodes, by which thicknesses of substances, such as hair, spiders' webs, &c., may be determined with exactness to the twelve millionth part of an inch.

LOUISIANA AS A FREE STATE.—The Free State General Committee of Louisiana state from reliable data the number of slaveholders in that State, before the rebellion, as 16,600; non-slaveholders, 341,000; being a fraction over 22 non-slaveholders to one slaveholder. Yet the slaveholders controlled absolutely the politics and legislation of the State.

A contest is now begun for the construction of a civil Government, between the free State men on one side, who ask a new popular Constitution, excluding Slavery, and on the other side the pro-Slavery faction, striving to restore their rule and the old order of things. Before the rebellion the slave population of Louisiana was 331,726; free colored, 18,647. In starting a Government based on the people in their natural condition, the elements would be 692,005, whose interests are all for freedom, against about 16,000 who would restore Slavery.

BORDER STATE GOOD SENSE.—"Occasional" writes from Washington to the *Press*, that the most decided anti-slavery men now in the city are to be found among the newly elected Representatives from the Border States—from Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. Several of them are, or have been slaveholders; but, convinced that the rebellion which is now assailing their Government was commenced without cause and is waged without mercy, in utter defiance of the obligations imposed, as well by the Constitution as resulting from the fact that the slaveholding sections have been the spoiled children of the nation, they have ranged themselves on the side of the progressive element, and now insist that the strongest and most persevering measures should be adopted against all rebels who continue in arms, and particularly against the institution of slavery itself. It is most interesting to hear one of these gentlemen speak, and to see the indignation he exhibits against those who have plunged our happy country into this terrible civil war.

A Police Official in a New Role—Surprising Case of Domestic Infidelity.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Chicago is decidedly a fast city, an assertion which needs no better proof than the fact that the conservators of its morals often set an example which the most unprincipled would fear to follow, in view of the consequences. Charges innumerable have from time to time been preferred against the police. Abuses of authority are not uncommon. Now and then, too, a waif of complaint comes surging up from the sea of human trouble against the leaders of the police force—the sergeants and captains. It is not, however, often that so aggravated a case comes to light as the present revealment, one in which, scandal says, a double crime has been committed. An ordinarily henious sin is in this case heightened by the fact that the culprit holds high office among those whose business it is to watch over the morals and preserve the peace of the community.

The official, who is accused of the flagrant offence to be mentioned hereafter, has occupied several different positions before the public. He has now turned up in a new *role*. He has been found in a situation very inconsistant with his office, having enacted the part of a semi landlord. In other words, he rented a part of his house to another man, and then occupied it himself in common with his tenant's wife!

The accused is a married man, having a blooming wife and several children. Finding his house to be larger than necessary for his own occupancy, he rented a portion of it to a groceryman, who has ever since occupied it as a grocery store and residence. The tenant is also a married man, and nearly ever since the junction of the two families a certain tenderness of feeling has been observed to exist between his wife and the landlord. They have often been out riding together, and the tenant's wife has been made the recipient of numberless other little attentions too tedious to detail, but agreeable enough to give and receive. The tenant himself being tied behind the counter was naturally ignorant of what passed between them, and being of an unsuspicious nature, was well pleased to see such good humor prevailing.

His jealousy was perhaps less likely to be excited from the fact that the wife of his landlord was much the better looking woman of the two; a man of ordinary good taste would not be guilty of striving to change from the better to the worse. But there is no accounting for partialities. The landlord and his tenant's wife became desperately enamored of each other. The children on both sides, they say, used to notice it, and often exchanged observations on the subject of love, as they understood it, their ideas happily being limited to the kiss, of which, it is said, they were often witnesses. They could not, however, long remain thus.

A domestic in the family of the tenant became dissatisfied with the turn of events, and, exactly two weeks ago to-day, informed him of an unlawful intimacy which she suspected to exist between the parties. With true German imperturbability he waited till Saturday night, when he knew that his landlord would be at home, and just before supper time informed his wife that he was about to go out into the country to buy produce, and would not return for two or three days. He left for the depot, but, accidentally missing the train purposely, he settled down in a lager-beer saloon till near midnight, when he wended his way homeward. He entered softly and gained his bedroom before any one was aware of his presence. It is enough to say that he found them together, and his cup of misery, as well as his bed, was full!

The strangest part of the affair is yet to come. The unsophisticated reader might expect that the next step in the tragedy would have been the forcible ejection of the intruding landlord through the window, or the explosion of a pistol. Nothing of the kind. "Mein Gott!" is said to have been ejaculated once or twice, and a few other words spoken, but beyond that little or nothing. True, the servant girl was discharged two days afterwards as a malicious mischief-maker, and there are those uncharitable enough to assert that, by the friendly mediation of an ex-Chief of Police, the affair was amicably arranged, and a few hundred dollars paid as an indemnity to the injured husband. This is doubtlessly a mistake. But one thing is certain. The husband is not only silent, but happy, under his temporary bereavement, and the tenants—masculine and feminine—are once more as contented in each others' society as a pair of young turtle doves.

The guilty official will still be able to issue orders for the arrest of drunkards and some other classes of offenders against municipal and moral law. But, if he be the possessor of a conscience, he can scarcely be hard upon the poor prostitutes and their victims, whose offences in the eye of heaven are but as the dust in the balance compared to the magnitude of the crime he is alleged to have committed. He will surely feel a little lenient towards them on the same principle as did the German justice, before whom a party of offenders were brought one morning. Two or three were fined three dollars each, with costs, for having been intoxicated, the instrument in each case being common whisky. At last, however, one came, who, it was ascertained, had imbibed rather too freely of rum punch. "Ah!" said he, "I sall fine you notsings at all, because I gets drunk mineshelf on rum punch sometimes."

IRVING had an epigrammatic terse way of sketching character, when in a familiar conversation with congenial spirits. Here is his portrait of Allston:

"Allston was always the gentleman. Would talk by the hour; liked to talk. A capital teller of ghost stories. Would act them with voice, eyes, gesture. Had touches of gentle humor. Rather indolent. Would lie late in bed. Smoke cigars. A man of real genius. A noble painter. It was a pity he came back (in 1818) he would have risen to the head of his art; been the greatest painter of his day."

Executive Pardon of Gen. Gantt.

Latest from the Potomac Army.

Late Southern Dispatches

&c. &c. &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.

The Weather.

We have the coldest weather of the season and snow is expected within twenty-four hours.

War News Scarce.

War news is scarce just now. Nothing from any quarter.

Anxiety for Grant and Burnside.

The public are hungry for information from Grant and Burnside.

All Quiet.

All quiet on the Rappahannock.

Effect of the President's Amnesty Discussed.

A well known Washington correspondent of reliability says that the amnesty offered by the President is regarded by many leading border State men as foreshadowing an early peace; others consider that it will have no effect upon the leaders of the rebels, or on the military temper of the South to fight to the end.

Movements of Grant's Army.

Later information from rebel papers states that the greater portion of Grant's army has gone from East Tennessee, probably to advance into Southwestern Virginia.

Ex-Governor Pratt in Richmond.

Ex-Governor Pratt, of Maryland, who was sent South by our authorities, has arrived at Richmond, but the rebel papers say he must take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy or go back to Baltimore.

A Sweeping Conscription.

The Georgia Legislature has passed an ordinance forcing all able-bodied men over fifteen years of age into the military service. Nothing is said about sixty years—all must go.

Small Pox among Federal Prisoners.

The small pox has broken out among the Federal prisoners at Danville. H.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The President has signed a pardon exempting E. W. Gantt of Arkansas, from the penalty of treason which he incurred, by accepting and exercising the office of Brigadier General in the service of the rebels. The pardon also reinstates General G. in all his rights of property excepting those relating to slaves.

Representative Morrill, of Vermont, has given notice of a bill having in view the termination of the reciprocity treaty, and representative Elijah Ward proposes a joint resolution to authorize the appointment of a Commissioner to negotiate a new treaty with the British Government for the British provinces of North America, based upon the true principles of reciprocity.

A special to the *World* dated, Army of the Potomac, December 10, says:—I have no movements to record in the Army of the Potomac; I believe it is intended to keep the Army here for some time, unless circumstances that are not now calculated upon should arise. Indications every where around lead one to this belief, the men being engaged in constructing comfortable quarters, and preparing for winter.

There is a rumor current here to-day, which may be given for its worth, that Lee had, under a flag of truce, forwarded a request to General Meade for an armistice of three month's duration.

The *Tribune* has the following special: The Proclamation subjoined to the President's Message was written substantially in the form in which it was issued several weeks ago, and the President at that time seriously thought of issuing it before the meeting of Congress. Since its appearance the question is raised in official quarters, as to whether the rebel prisoners in our hands, under the rank of Colonel, may not avail themselves of the amnesty offered some persons. I think that three-fourths of the rebel prisoners now in our hands would gladly, if it concerns them; and the question thus becomes one of much importance.

There is, so far as can be ascertained, a general disposition on the part of the [illegible] Members of Congress, to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to the increase of taxes on liquors and tobacco, and it is thought probable that Congress will propose a heavier tax upon whisky than it proposed, perhaps 75 cents or $1,00 per gallon.

The avails of the draft as far as can be ascertained up to this time, are 60,000 men and $12,000,000 are the figures given in the Secretary of War's report, based on data two or three weeks old.

The Navy Department has thirteen vessels in pursuit of the pirate Chesapeake.

A special to the *Herald*, dated Army of the Potomac, Dec. 9, says: Three deserters from the 5th North Carolina volunteers, which regiment was on picket duty at Morton Ford, came within our lines during last night. They report that the whole of their regiment only want an opportunity to desert, when they will gladly avail themselves of it. In confirmation of this, a regiment were not up yesterday, and an Alabama regiment took their place. Rebel pickets are all along the south side of the river from near the junction of the Rapidan and Rappahannock to above Roberts's tavern.

I have from reliable authority that Lee's army occupy the following positions: His corps around Orange Court House, with Gen. Lee has his headquarter; Early's division near the Summerville roads, at Morton and Tobacco fords; Johnston at Mitchell, Brown and Germania fords.

From the dense volumes of smoke arising from the woods and batteries between Racoon and Morton fords, it is evident the enemy are in force there.

The rebel authorities state that Lee has 60,000 men in the last campaign and he was certain of victory had we had the rashness to attack him in his strong position. It is stated the enemy are building winter quarters.

News from Southern Sources.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 9.—The Richmond *Whig* of Dec. 9 has the following: *Charleston*, Dec. 8.—A brisk fire between Fort Moultrie and Battery Gregg opened this morning. The Yankees have ceased firing on Fort Sumter. They are alternating their batteries, and intrenching Battery Gregg on the eastward. One monitor has timber work around her sides to protect her from torpedoes. Our batteries keep up a slow fire on the enemy's working parties. Slow fires are kept up between the enemy's batteries and ours.

Bristol, Dec. 7.—General Longstreet has raised the siege of Knoxville in consequence of the heavy reinforcements received by Burnside. On Friday night our forces fell back to Morristown, where they stand will probably be made.

The work of putting the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad in running order will be pushed forward by Col. Owen.

Our loss at Knoxville was 600, principally in Hood's division. Col. Raff, of Georgia, killed; Col. Fisher, of Mississippi, seriously wounded; Captain Dunn, of Longstreet's division, wounded. The assault of the 29th failed in consequence of forged orders, recalling Gen. Anderson's brigade.

Dalton, Ga., December 8.—The enemy's cavalry appeared yesterday at Ringgold, but being attacked by our cavalry under Grigsby, were driven a mile beyond town.

The President's message was received and read in both Houses of Congress yesterday, the 7th instant.

Rebel Prisoners Captured.

CAIRO, Dec. 10.—The steamer McClelland, which arrived at New Orleans on the 3d inst., brought some rebel prisoners, captured at Mustang Island. Among them are a number of officers.

Gen. Hamilton, of the military Government of Texas, reached Brazos on the 2d inst., and would enter upon the duties of his office as soon as possible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Washington *Star* contains the following:

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 9.—To Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock: My belief is that our prisoners on Belle Isle are in tents. I have requested Mr. Ould to share the clothing and subsistence sent by the government with our citizen prisoners. I have no doubt it has been done.

J. A. MEREDITH.

The Desolation of the South.

A cotemporary publishes the following description of the misery produced in the South, written by a lady, whose name, it is stated, would guarantee her patriotism and truthfulness:

"The desolation of the Southern States beggars description. Destitution and poverty have taken the place of opulence and prosperity. Men that were worth hundreds of thousands are reduced to utter poverty. As for the luxuries of life, formerly so abundant in the South, there are none. Who were formerly the wealthiest have nothing to sustain life but what the country affords, and not enough of that, for by impressment it is taken from them for the army. Their garments, even their shoes, the families have to make themselves; they spin, weave and dye their cotton, and homespun clothes rich and poor. Tea, coffee and sugar are not to be had; milk and water are the only beverages; Indian corn is their principal food. The families are broken up and ruined. You seldom meet with a male inhabitant, and if you do, he is either infirm or a cripple. A large portion of the male population are killed in battle, many more crippled for lifetime; many patriotic Union men died of a broken heart. What remain are in the army, or in the employment of the government. Nevertheless, press-gangs cross the country in all directions in search of men for the army. All ties of social life are completely dissolved. No courts of justice and equity are held—justice is meted out by the military. Universities, colleges and schools are all suspended. The country in many places resembles a wilderness. Wherever the armies march, there everything is ruined—the crops destroyed; fences burned; trees cut down; domestic animals killed, robbed, or taken for the army. But whatever the Southern people may suffer, they bear it with heroism and resignation; they have little hope of success. Under the impending congressional and presidential measures, their leaders deem it impossible to surrender at discretion, and are resolved to utter destruction."

CINCINNATI, December 11.—A Louisville dispatch says:—The guerrillas of Cumberland, Wayne and Clinton counties are very troublesome, and often make raids across the Cumberland, destroying property, stealing horses and conscripting citizens. They are generally believed to be rebel citizens, who take this method of robbing Union men.

Four thousand two hundred Chattanooga prisoners have passed through Louisville.

It is generally believed that Jas. Guthrie, will be elected United States Senator, by the Kentucky Legislature. A vote of thanks to Gens. Grant and Burnside was offered in the Kentucky Senate yesterday.

Chattanooga, Dec. 10.—Gens. F. P. Blair and G. N. Wilson, of Grant's staff, arrived from Knoxville to-day. Blair goes to Congress at once. Sherman returns in a few days.

There is a very heavy force at Knoxville.

Two hundred and seventy-four men died from wounds and diseases in the Chattanooga hospitals, within the last seventeen days.

The guerrillas are active between Chattanooga and Knoxville.

IRON, STEEL, &C.

LYON, SHORB & CO.

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

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NO. 121 WATER STREET,

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HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST STEEL,

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL,

Circular, Mill, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reaper, File, Hoe, Rake & Fork Teel,

Machinery, plow, Sheet, Shear, R. R. Spring and Frog Steel.

OFFICE AND WORKS—

Cor. Harrison & Pike Sts., 5th Ward.

sales of fresh roll from store at 26@28c. Pac[illegible] Steel. se9

HAY—The weather yesterday was very u[illegible] vorable for bringing in. A few loads were [illegible] posed of at $10 00 per ton; holders of baled [illegible] demanding $12 00 from store.

FLOUR—The market was firm, with a [illegible] demand for local purposes. The stock in [illegible] market is not large, but seems to be sufficient for present wants. From store we note sales of *Extra* at $5 80@6 00; *Extra Family* $7 [illegible] $7 25. Wagon lots were not offered yesterday, the bad condition of the roads prevented receipts.

APPLES—The market yesterday was qu[illegible] The sales were only limited, ranging from [illegible] @2 75, as per quality. The supply is ample.

CHEESE—The market was firm, and s[illegible] were only to a moderate extent, at W. R., [illegible] 13½c, Goshen, 15c.

GRAIN—The market was firm, but the u[illegible] vorable weather no doubt prevented operatio[illegible] Prices were unchanged.

WHISKY—Holders were firm at 85c for [illegible]

GROCERIES—The market was dull. As pr[illegible] were unchanged we omit quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, Dec. 12, 1863.

The Oil market, yesterday, was in a very [illegible] cited state; holders generally were asking hi[illegible] er figures. The damp weather failed to cl[illegible], the excitement in the least degree, neither [illegible] the prospect of a rise of water in the Allegh[illegible] hold them back, as buyers and sellers w[illegible] apart in their views. There was nothing d[illegible] worthy of special notice. The market sta[illegible] about thus:

Refined—Holders are now demanding 45c [illegible] Bonded, and 55c for Free. This being a he[illegible] advance, buyers did not meet them at th[illegible] figure. They offered 40c for Bonded, and 50c [illegible] Free. Holders preferred not disposing of th[illegible] stocks at these figures.

Crude—Partook of the same feeling as f[illegible] finish. Crude in bulk was held at 21@22c; [illegible] barrels, packages included, 26½@27c. Buyers [illegible] offers were one cent below these rates.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1863.

Crude was firm and in fair demand. Sales 3,700 bbls at 32@33¾c ₱ gallon for good to prime. Refined unsettled; prices range from 45@48¢ for strained color to white, in bond. Sales 2,000 bbls, chiefly at 48c.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

Reported daily for the Commercial by TACK BROTHER, *Oil Brokers, 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1863.

No special change to note in the market. Prime lot Free oil in demand at 55@57c. Bonded may be quoted at 45c, though there were no sales at that. Crude, 29@30c.

BUY YOUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT

McCULLOCH'S

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

81 Market street.

The largest stocks of Furnishing and Fancy Goods, for gentlemen, in the city. A few choice Dressing Robes. All at reasonable prices. Call and see the goods at 81 Market street. de11

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF BEST QUALITY

REFINED CAST STEEL,

Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes;

WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED or Manufactured in this Country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 119, 151 FIRST and 120, 122 SECOND Streets, Pittsburgh.

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AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 120 Water and 156 First str's,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal merchant BAR, PLATE AND SHEET IRON, NAILS AND SPIKES.

Also, manufacturers of

PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hats and Caps,

AT WHOLESALE,

Warranted Uniform in Quality.

JAMES P. TANNER,

NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his very large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, freedom from all irregularity, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any other city. Prices shall be as low as those of Philadelphia or New York.

All are invited to an examination of this superior stock.

Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

SKEYS, Manufacturer of

Ladies, Misses and Children's

FANCY SHOES,

No. 53 ST. CLAIR street,

sep7 PITTSBURGH.

E. P. LONG,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Boots, Shoes and Gums,

No. 61 MARKET street, near Fourth,

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WM. PICKERSGILL & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &C.

No. 48 WOOD STREET,

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FOUNDRIES.

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

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WM. SMITH.....DAVID S. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.

Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings o every description made to order.

Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FULTON FOUNDRY,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse: No. 111 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, PROPRIETOR.
Superintendent at Foundry.

MANUFACTURES

Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling-mill Castings generally.

GAS AND WATER PIPES.

Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,

House Fronts and Window Heads.

ROLLS TURNED,

and all fitting done to order.

A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry."

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S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS

AND MILL FINISHERS.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

39 WATER street,

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IRON CITY FORGE,

KLOMAN & PHIPPS,

Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.

Manufacture Bar Iron, General Railway and Steamboat Forgings, Passenger, Freight and Locomotive Axles, &c., &c.

ANDREW KLOMAN, } General Partners.
HENRY PHIPPS, Jr., }
THOS. N. MILLER, Special Partner. [se30:tf

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BERLIN FOUNDRY,

COR. PENNA. AVENUE & PRICE ST.

Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

Have opened in Pittsburgh

A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House,

No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction. J. J. BENDER & Co.,

cor. Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.

dec5:tf

BENJ. F. BLOOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Commissioner for the following States and Territories (appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof) to take Depositions. Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein: the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, California, Oregon, and the Territories of Nebraska, New Mexico and Washington. Also, Military Claims collected; Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., obtained.

Office, 89 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

no23:6mos

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.—A fine body of

COAL LAND,

Situate in Allegheny, and adjoining county, fronting about half a mile on the Monongahela river, well situate in every respect for working to great advantage. Inquire of

C. W. ROBB,

de2 Office, No. 91 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

THE NEW GYMNASTICS

At Neville Hall.

The classes are open for new members time of meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen, TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 7½ o'clock.

Ladies and Children, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 3 o'clock.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

For Adults, course of 20 lessons.....$6 00
" Lads and Misses do. do. 4 00
" Children do. do. 3 00

no17:tf

BONNETS.—Bonnets, young Ladies' Hats, Dress Caps, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, all of the latest style, at

C. & A. STROUSES,

oct3:1y 21 Diamond alley.

WINE PRESSES.—We have for sale two of HICKOK'S CIDER and WINE MILLS. The only mill that properly grinds grapes. J. KNOX.

oc26 No. 21 Fifth street.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—Four Billiard Tables, with marble beds, for sale. Enquire at KENIG'S Saloon, de7:2w] 76 Fifth street, opposite Postoffice.

RAILROADS.

1863 WINTER 1863

ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH

PENNA. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

The THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station daily, (except Sunday) at 8:30 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making direct connections for New York at Philadelphia.

The THROUGH MAIL TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station EVERY MORNING, (except Sunday) at 2:30 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via. Philadelphia.

The THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves daily at 8:25 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York, via. Allentown route, at Philadelphia.

The FAST LINE leaves the Station DAILY (except Sunday) at 8:25 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia for New York.

The JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 3:00 p. m., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.

The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 8:30 p. m.

The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION, leaves daily, (except Sunday) at 11:30 a. m.

The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 3:30 p. m.

The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:00 p. m.

The CRESTLINE TRAIN leaves Wall's Station EVERY SUNDAY at 9:50 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburg at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Baltimore Express 12:50 p. m.; Philadelphia Express 3:20 p. m.; Fast Line 12:30 a. m.; Through Mail Train 1:00 a. m.; Johnstown Accommodation 10:05 a. m.; First Wall's Station Accommodation 6:15 a. m.; Second Wall's Station Accommodation 9:35 a. m.; Third Wall's Station Accommodation 1:55 p. m.; Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation 6:05 p. m.; the Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 3:20 p. m. on Mondays.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation, and Express Train East, and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation West.

Trains for Ebensburg connect at Cresson with Express Trains and Mail Train West, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train East.

The travelling public will find it greatly to their interest, in going East or West, to travel by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, as the accommodations now offered cannot be surpassed by any other route. The road is ballasted with stone, and is entirely free from dust. We can promise SAFETY, SPEED and COMFORT to all who may favor this road with their patronage.

FARE:

To New York.....$12 50 | To Baltimore.....$10 00
To Philadelphia... 10 50 | To Lancaster..... 8 80
Harrisburg, $7 65.

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Passengers purchasing tickets in the cars will be charged an excess, according to the distance traveled, in addition to the Station rates; except from the stations where the Company have no agents.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—An Omnibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot, at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each Passenger and Baggage.

For Tickets apply to J. STEWART, Agent, at the Penna. RR. Passenger Station, on LIBERTY and GRANT Streets. no20

THOS. S. CLARKE....WM. THAW...CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.

Office, foot of Liberty st.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

PENNSYLVANIA RR. CO.,

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS

TO AND FROM

All Points West of Pittsburgh.

1863 THE PITTSBURGH, 1863

FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

TO ALL POINTS IN THE WEST,

SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.

Shortest and Most Direct Route

TO THE WEST!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

On and after November 16th, 1863, trains run as follows, viz:

WESTWARD THROUGH TRAINS:

	Express.	Express.
Leaves Pittsburgh at...	1:45 a. m.	1:45 p. m.
do Allegheny at...	1:55 a. m.	1:55 p. m.
Arrives at Alliance.....	5:40 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
do Crestline.....	10:30 a. m.	10:50 p. m.
do Ft. Wayne....		
do Chicago.....	10:50 p. m.	11:00 a. m.

TO COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS:

	Fast Line.	Express
Leaves Crestline at...	8:30 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Arrives at Columbus...	10:15 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
do Cincinnati..	3:50 p. m.	5:55 a. m.
do Indianap'lis	6:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
do Louisville...	12:50 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
do St. Louis...	8:30 a. m.	7:45 p. m.

All trains through to Chicago without change of cars.

N. B.—The time to Cincinnati is the same as via. Steubenville. Trains on both roads meet at Columbus, and passengers all go into Cincinnati together.

	CRESTLINE Mail Train.	ALLIANCE Accom'n.
Leaves Pittsburgh at...	6:30 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
do Allegheny at...	7:40 a. m.	2:25 p. m.
do N. Brighton at.	8:20 a. m.	4:15 p. m.
do Alliance at.....	11:20 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Arrives Crestline at.....	5:30 p. m.	

These trains stop at principal stations between Allegheny and Rochester.

N. BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

From Federal Street Station, Allegheny.

Leave Allegheny at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:30 p. m., and

THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL — EVENING EDITION, issued every afternoon—the first edition at 12 M., and others follow as the news received from all quarters may require. It is delivered at residences and places of business by Carriers at TEN CENTS a week, and sold on the streets by newsboys at TWO CENTS.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send in a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ The morning edition of the COMMERCIAL is furnished to Carriers, Newsmen and Agents at $1,75per 100 copies; evening edition, $1 00 per 100 copies.

ADVERTISING RATES.

FOR STANDING MATTER:

	Daily.	3 times a week.	2 times a week.	1 time a week.
	1 sq ½ sq	1 sq ½ sq	1 sq ½ sq	1 sq ½ sq
1 time	$ 60 50			
2 times	1 00 60			
3 times	1 25 80			
1 week	2 00 1 20	$1 50 90		
2 weeks	3 50 1 75	2 00 1 25	1 75 1 00	1 00 60
3 weeks	5 00 2 50	3 00 1 50	2 50 1 25	1 50 90
1 month	6 00 3 00	4 00 2 00	3 00 1 50	1 80 1 00
2 months	9 00 4 50	5 80 2 90	4 50 2 25	3 00 1 50
3 months	11 00 5 50	7 50 3 75	5 50 2 75	3 75 1 90
4 months	13 00 7 00	8 30 4 55	6 50 3 25	4 25 2 50
5 months	14 00 7 50	9 20 5 00	7 00 3 75	4 60 2 25
6 months	15 00 8 00	10 00 5 50	7 50 4 00	5 00 2 00
9 months	20 00 11 00	13 15 7 80	10 00 5 75	6 95 4 25
1 year	25 00 15 00	17 00 10 40	12 50 7 50	8 50 5 82

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.
(Changeable once a week.)

	3 times a week	2 times a week	1 time
	Daily.		
Six months	$18 00	$14 40	$12 00	$ 8 40	$00 00
One year	30 00	21 50	18 75	11 50	00 00

Administ'n Notices, 1 time a week 6 times...$2,25
Marriage Notices.....75
Funeral Notices, each insertion.....50

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

THE Richmond *Sentinel* speaks of the "sad, worn and attenuated features of Jeff. Davis."

SEVENTEEN hundred and sixty-one vessels now ply the waters of the great northwestern lakes.

THE Pope is expected to issue soon a Bull which shall turn the tide of Irish emigration from this country to Mexico.

JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT seems to prefer England to her native land, as a place of residence.

IN seven months the people of the North have subscribed and paid for at par over $330,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds.

N. P. WILLIS is writing his literary life. If he tells the truth about it, it would be rare entertainment.

A LAW has passed the Vermont Legislature, allowing towns to erect monuments to the memory of deceased soldiers.

HORSES are bringing great prices at Stanstead, C. E. A fast one was recently sold to a gentleman from Washington for $1,600.

CONNECTICUT is still ahead. At an exhibition held at Winstead, an ox race was one of the exciting features. Time made, a little *above* 2:40.

OF the sixty-three patents issued from the Patent Office during the last week in September, fifteen pertained to agricultural interests.

WE have now in the United States at least two hundred and thirty-five general hospitals for the use of the soldiers, containing about 80,900 patients.

AFTER the battle of White Stone River, and the destruction of the Indiam camp there, thirty-nine scalps of white women were found among the savage trophies.

FRUIT-GROWERS say that 200,000 barrels of apples will be sold in Orleans county, N. Y., during the present season, for eastern markets.

THE banking system of New York was recently discussed and defended in the International Social Science Congress at Ghent.

RECRUITING is going on at a lively rate in New York. The proportion of enlistments is three fold what it was a few weeks since.

BRIG. GEN. RUFUS KING has resigned his commission to accept the mission to Rome. Two years ago he resigned the mission to Rome to accept a General's commission.

THE cultivation of sugar in the Sandwich Islands is ceasing to be remunerative on account of the scarcity of labor. Many plantations will have to be abandoned if labor cannot be had.

THE Prince of Wales' estate has yielded $3,500,000; his landed property gives an income of $125,000; Parliament votes him $500,000 a year while his mother lives, besides $250,000 for Mrs. Wales to spend.

THE tallest "substitute" yet received in New Hampshire, hails from Newbury, Mass. He stands six feet four and a half inches in his socks, and is named Joseph E. Adams.

"CRUELTIES TO SHOP-WOMEN" is the title of a short editorial in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, of Tuesday evening, in which the writer says: "It is not generally known that in some of the stores in this city—their number, we trust, is small—the women employed are not allowed to sit down for a moment during business hours. Such a regulation as this would be severe and trying to able bodied men; but to delicately organized women it is the worst kind of cruelty. In every store there are times when the clerks have nothing to do, and they ought to be allowed to sit and rest themselves during those intervals. Making women remain on their feet from morning till night is worse than marching all day, for months at a time, could be to a soldier. The effects of the system are often terrible. We have learned that some of the most distressing cases of confirmed illness that have come before our physicians have been those of women subjected to this cruel discipline in some of our retail shops. If it were generally known what proprietors of stores followed this system, public opinion would soon bring about a reform. We trust that the reform may be effected simply by an appeal to the humanity of the proprietors."

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—A discovery of some historical importance has just been made in Paris. The bones of Robespierre, St. Just, and Lebas, were found by some masons who were laying the foundation of a house at the corner of the Rue de Rocher, in the Batignolles. It was here the remains of these men, who performed so remarkable a part in the first Revolution, were deposited, the churchyard of the Madeleine being too full at the time of their execution to receive any more corpses. Public balls were held for many years at the place where the skeletons were discovered.

THE KNOXVILLE SITUATION.—The account of the storming of Fort Saunders, by picked regiments, under Longstreet, reminds one of incidents in the wars of the Netherlands—such fearless daring in attack, such audacious contempt of death, has rarely been recorded in the history of modern wars.

The Gazette and Mayor Sawyer.

A few days ago, the editors of the *Gazette*, true to their old policy of seeking to ruin the Union party, if it would not submit to their rule and dictation, suffered a meddling bank president to compel their local editor to make a distinct charge of dishonesty against Mayor SAWYER. This gross, offensive and libellous allegation, we denied in befitting terms.

It was stated on the *veracity* of the editors of the *Gazette* that Mayor SAWYER had collected a ten dollar fine from SUSAN ULLERY and had failed to pay it over to the City Treasurer. This, remember, was the charge, and the author of the libel stated that he had examined the books, &c.

If Mayor SAWYER had been guilty of the offense charged, he would be an unfaithful public officer and a dishonest man. Now, mark the result. The same fellow goes to the Mayor's office, and, by the courtesy of that officer, is permitted to make a full examination of the books and this morning is compelled to *admit* that the charge he made was an ignorant and malicious falsehood from beginning to end, a lie out of the whole cloth—that the fine had been collected and paid over to the city treasury. This self-convicted libeller and meddler attempts to escape by parading a long series of charges against the same officer, just on the eve of the primary elections, all of which are as groundless as the lie of which he has been convicted by the record. The friends of Mayor SAWYER are aware that the petty bank president, who furnishes the "dirty malice" for the present editors of the *Gazette*, asserted that this local editor should be turned out of doors, if he did not use his efforts to write down the present Mayor. For, said that distinguished financier on a *very* small scale, if we cannot punish the men who despise our authority, we shall lose our hold upon the City Councils, and the position and power we have heretofore been permitted to exercise in the party. They, however, neither hope nor fear his favor, nor his hate, and now and forever hereafter, will appeal to the people from the autocracy of this and kindred demagogues, whose only claims to power and position is in the amount of their dollars and cents.

PHILADELPHIA.

Arctic Cold—Newspaper Topics—Enrollment and Conscription—More About Rebel Pirates—Religious and Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

The day just closed has been by all odds the coldest of the present season, and tonight the weather is more than cold. It is worthy of the Arctic regions. If it continues as freezing as it now is, the old City Ice Boat will have to brought out in two or three days, and Marcus Hook will be in all its frigid glory. Farewell, then, for cheap potatoes, butter; and other nice things that now reach us from Bridgeton and other places down that way, for the sailing vessels will be frozen up in the creeks, and the Jersey railroads are hard on freights.

The newspapers of to-day are filled to the brim with the various reports of the different heads of Departments at Washington, and I very much doubt whether documents of this kind were ever so generally read before as now. They certainly are full of interest, and I can truthfully say that I do not believe any man can read them all carefully through and not be a better American citizen than ever before. When these reports go to Europe, and sufficient time has elapsed for them to be carefully read by the solid men of the Old World, there will come back to us a voice which will be unmistakably in favor of the Union cause.

The corners of the streets begin to be well plastered up with the new enrollment lists, and crowds of people throng around to see whether they are "in for it." It is said that Provost Marshal General Fry favors the repeal of the $300 exemption clause in his report, and that an effort will be made to carry it through Congress. A well posted correspondent says:

"Senator Wilson is not in favor of this change, but believes in other alterations, which he will probably bring before the Senate at an early day. Among these will be a proposition to do away with the classification of drafted men, making only one class between twenty and forty-five years of age. This proposition is also understood to be favored by some of the leading members of the House."

There can be but little if any doubt, however, if there is any method which will equal, in immediate efficiency, that of offering large bounties, thereby encouraging volunteering. The "conscript" business has been a most unprofitable one for Uncle Samuel, and I think he will hate to resort to it again.

I judge by advertisements that meet my eye in the papers of to-day, that hereafter the various passenger steamers along the coast will be liberally supplied with warlike weapons for the purpose of preventing any more captures being made by "pirate passengers." One company, running a line of steamers between here and Boston, are out in a card announcing that their officers and vessels are liberally supplied with Sharp's rifles, carbines, cutlasses, etc., all of which will prevent any difficulty occurring on their vessels, so far as pirates are concerned. This will probably last for one trip, after which, they will be "in the way," and all be pitched into the lumber stow till the next scare.

While on the subject, it may not be amiss to say that the only wonder is that vessels are not taken away from our docks and various other places at such times as might be best suited to the tastes of the numerous blockade runners and rebel land pirates who throng the streets of all our large seaboard cities. Anybody who keeps himself well posted about town, knows where they may be found at any time, and the only wonder is, as I said before, that they do not run off with some of our large steamers. Unless the authorities are more careful about discharging these fellows from prison, and allowing them to roam about at will, we shall assuredly hear of something of this kind being done. I know myself, in this city, several persons who came here in a mysterious way from rebeldom, and they talk their treason openly too. They are about town daily, for I meet them on Chestnut street very often; but what they are doing I cannot say. I know they came here from the South though, and d—n the Yankees freely.

The *Tribune*, of New York, says it is just so there, and that "the Captain of the Ella and Anna has been paroled by the Marshal in Boston, and is now the much-admired pet of a clique of snobs and secessionists of that city. He puts up at a first-class hotel, is honored with calls, and wined and dined to the great disgust of the patriotic people of Boston.

"The streets of New York are thronged with men who ought to be in Fort Lafayette. Some of them have been caught over and over again running the blockade, but they have thus far escaped just punishment under the plea that they were the subjects of a foreign power.

"They have their private consultations, their grips and pass words, and they watch for opportunities to render aid and comfort to the rebels. They need watching.

"Only yesterday James O'Neil, a prisoner sent North from the blockading squadron, was sent to Fort Lafayette for attempting to blow up a Union gunboat and all on board by throwing a keg of powder into the furnace of the vessel. Such is the character of the desperate men who are let loose in our city, and we have little doubt that the men who seized the Chesapeake were formerly blockade-runners."

The Anniversary of the Philadelphia Bible Society was held last night at Concert Hall. According to the annual report the donations were $7,909 33—2,581 bibles and 13,759 testaments. There were distributed to volunteers in regiments and hospitals, 507 bibles and 11,268 testaments. To United States vessels and seamen there were distributed 700 bibles and 1,487 testaments. Addresses were delivered by various reverend gentlemen, and the meeting adjourned well satisfied with the results of the year.

Gough's lecture to-night at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, was a success only second, and barely that, to Beecher's. It has been impossible to buy other than "standing" tickets for several days past. Gough is one of the most popular Lecturers among us Philadelphians.

REV. CHARLES BEECHER, of Georgetown, has been elected representative to the Massachusetts Legislature.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[BY INLAND TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1863.

Untruthful Reports.

There is no truth yet in any report which supercedes Meade and places either Hooker or Thomas in his stead. It has not been determined in high official quarters yet to remove Meade from command.

The House Committees.

It is understood that Speaker Colfax has thus far determined on the Chairmanship of the following Committees: Ways and Means, Thaddeus Stevens; Commerce, Elihu Washburne; Military Affairs, Gen. Schenck; Foreign Relations, Winter Davis.

Union League Convention.

For two or three days past a large convention of delegates from Union Leagues, representing every loyal State, has been in secret session here. There are delegates for each State at large and each Congressional district, besides alternates. Those from Pennsylvania are Morton McMichael, J. F. Kelly, W. A. Cook, David Jameson, W. D. Kelly, R. M. Foust, S. F. Gievenneer, J. G. McBride, W. B. Thomas, A. S. Cadwallader, D. R. Brower, George A. Mehaffey, John Goode, J. K. Moorhead, C. P. Markle, John E. Preston, John Patton, B. G. Stever, George Bergner, A. A. Barker, Joseph R. Ruple and John F. Jennings.

No publicity is permitted to the proceedings of the Convention, but it is learned that the Missouri and Kansas delegations attempted to have the President censured for his course on the Missouri question, but the resolution failed to pass.

The Convention has yet expressed no preference for the Presidency.

Stampede of Horses.

An immense stampede of horses took place last night from the corral near the river. They ran into the Potomac. Over one thousand were drowned, causing a loss to the government of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Supplies to be Stopped.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 10th, recommends that the privileges extended to Federal authorities to send provisions to Richmond prisoners be discontinued. It adds that the rebel Secretary of War still continues to distribute their rations notwithstanding the supplies which are sent them from the north.

Floyd Acceptance Case Argued.

The celebrated Floyd acceptance case, involving bonds to nearly one million of dollars, was argued in the Court of Claims to-day, by Cushing, Thomas and Curtis. General Meade is one of the claimants, and others are scattered all over the country.

157th Pa. Reg't. Gone to the Front.

It is expected that the 157th regiment Penna. volunteers, Major Addicks, commanding, will leave for the front. It has been doing guard duty here for over a year. A detachment of Invalid Corps will take their place. They were relieved from duty about two weeks ago. The regiment will be placed in the Fifth Army Corps.

Invitations.

Members of Congress, together with the ladies of their families, have been invited by Admiral Lisovski, as also by request of a number of his officers, to visit the fleet, near Alexandria, to-morrow at noon.

Gen. Meigs Not Removed.

There is no truth in the statement published here that General Meigs has been removed, or that Colonel Rucker is appointed.

A.

[BY INLAND TELEGRAPH.]

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

A Louisiana Planter in Favor of Free Labor.

Mr. Tebbets, formerly of New York, but for many years one of the largest planters in Louisiana, is at Washington, to complete arrangements for re-possessing his plantations, and working them by the aid of free colored men.

Cold Weather.

The excessive cold of to-day modified toward night, with a prospect of rain.

No exciting news.

INTERESTING CASE.—In the Supreme Court, New York, on Wednesday, Theodore Lee applied for the custody of his child, John Gregg Lee, an infant, now in charge of its mother. Father and child were both in Court. The father is said to be a nephew of the rebel Gen. Robert Lee, and one of the allegations in the return is that said Lee intended to take the child to the Southern Confederacy, where his relatives live. The child is an interesting and handsome boy, about six years of age.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. HUMPHREYS.—A pamphlet containging charges and specifications preferred against Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, formerly commanding 3d Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac, and now chief of staff to Gen. Meade, by Jacob G. Frick, Colonel of the 129th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been distributed among the members of the Senate. The charges were made April 14, 1863, and are, "uttering disloyal and treasonable sentiments," "violation of fifth article of war," "conduct subversive of good order and military discipline, and tending to mutiny and sedition," "tyrannical conduct, and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and "drunkenness." It is alleged that these charges were at the time suppressed, and that copies were subsequently forwarded to the President, Gen. Halleck, and Col. Holt, Judge Advocate General. The object now is to provoke inquiry.

As a specimen of the charges, we give the specification of the first charge:

In this, that he, Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, commanding, etc., did say, "By G—d! I wish some one would ask the army to follow him (meaning Major General M'Clellan) to Washington, and hurl the whole d—d pack into the Potomac, and place General McClellan at the head of affairs. I believe the army would willingly go." This at camp near Warrenton, on or about the 10th day of November, A. D. 1862.

A NEW COMMANDER.—Says the Providence *Post*—We have reason to believe that it is the intention of the President to look beyond the army for a commander; and if this is the fact, we ask leave to name the right man for the place. Give the Army of the Potomac to William Sprague, and in ninety days, mud or no mud, he will plant the stars and stripes in Richmond. He is a military man by instinct. He can do twenty things at once, and do them well, and do them quicker than lightning. A lazy man cannot breathe easy within thirty miles of him—a sneak could not breathe at all within rifle shot of his camp—and a blustering brow-beater or fawning sycophant could make no more impression upon him than a woodpecker could make upon Bunker Hill Monument. He would make old Mother Earth ache and scream under the tread of his army, and all Virginia would realize that the devil was to pay before he had been ten days in the saddle. * * * But we know what we are talking when we say that if a civilian is to command the Army of the Potomac, William Sprague is the right man for the place. *He can do things.* And he *will* do things when he tries, no matter who does'nt like it. He has genius, and energy, and will, and pluck. So, Mr. Lincoln, if you are going to take an outsider for commander of the Potomac Army, take William Sprague, already a Brigadier General for gallantry in the first battle of the war, and charge future disasters to our account.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and the various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers, are liable, relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Having a *direct* influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. W.

DR. GEORGE CLIES,

No. 274 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Office Hours:

From 6 to 9 in the morning; 12 to 2 in the forenoon, and from 6 to 9 in the evening.
oct14:3m

MARRIED:

SUMMERS—KENNEDY—On December 9th, by the Rev. Isaac Aiken, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. JOSEPH L. SUMMERS and Miss ALICIA KENNEDY, of West Manchester.

BELL—NICHOLSON—On Thursday evening, Dec. 10th, by Rev. James Mills, at the residence of the bride's father, John Nicholson, Esq., Mr. WM. BELL, of Pulaski county, Ill., and Miss EMMA NICHOLSON, of this city.

WALLACE—MAHON—On Thursday evening, Dec. 10th, 1863, by the Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., R. P. WALLACE and EMMA MAHON, all of this city. No cards.

DIED:

ZUG—On Wednesday morning, 9th inst., at Oakland, ELIZA, wife of Christopher Zug, in the 53d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, in Oakland. Carriages will leave the corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets at 9 o'clock.

ATWELL—At half-past eight o'clock Thursday morning, CHRISTIAN ANN, youngest daughter of Mary Jane S. and Charles Atwell, aged 22 months.

DONNALLY—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 9th, Mrs. MARY DONNALLY, in the 38th year of her age.

HAYS—On Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, MARY IDA, eldest daughter of John and Miriam Hays, aged 4 months and 4 days.

EVANS—On Dec. 9th, at 8 o'clock, p. m., Mrs. JANE EVANS, in the 61th year of her age.

DAVIS—On Tuesday last, at 3 o'clock, p. m., THOMAS DAVIS, aged fifty-eight years and seven months.

LEHMAN—On Thursday evening, December 10th, at 10 o'clock, JOHN, son of John and Susan Lehman, aged 2 years, 11 months and 10 days.

M'COOK—In Steubenville, Ohio, December 10th, MARGARET D., wife of Col. George W. M'Cook.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STIMULANT TO VOLUNTEERING.—The people of McClure township, who will stand by the Constitution and the Union, are requested to meet at the tavern of JOHN HARTMAN, (Wood's run,) on MONDAY night at 6 o'clock, to take into consideration the best way to secure volunteers to avoid the draft. Tax-payers attend, as all are deeply interested in the cause of preserving the honor and glory of our country.

R. H. KERR,
HENRY PHILLIPS,
PETER MERTS,
C. H. HARTMAN,
JOHN HARTMAN,
JOHN S. HALL.
de12 (Papers friendly please copy.)

WANTED.—Four good LABORING HANDS, to work on the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Plank road. Good wages will be given. Apply to Col. SMALL, at the Toll Gate, or B. McLAIN, Sequestrator,
de12:3t 102 Fourth street.

SPLENDID STOCK OF
PIANOS,
MELODEONS,
AND
MUSICAL GOODS,
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
AT
CHAS. C. MELLOR'S,
de12 81 Wood street.

For Cloaks, Shawls, Silks and Dress Goods, go to
BARKER'S,
59 Market street.

de12 ...Sterling Bass. Made by Hazelton Bros., New York.
Another of those charming instruments, 7 Octave, Rosewood case, elegant mouldings round the case, round corners, carved legs, pedals, &c., made by Jardine & Son, New York.
Two fine PIANOS, from the factory of W. P. Emerson, Boston, 7 Octave, round corners, carved legs, &c. First class Pianos at moderate prices. For sale by
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
no23 81 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

A. WILSON....J. W. CARR....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood street,
third house above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
JUST OPENING, OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK. Having completed our improvements, we would call the attention of our customers and the public, to our stock at the Old Stand, No. 96 MARKET STREET, between Fifth street and the Diamond.
oct8 H. J. LYNCH.

NEW AND SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS.
M. MENTZER.
No. 94 Market street,
Has just received an elegant stock of the most
Improved Seasonable Dry Goods,
including
SILKS, DELAINES, MERINOS,
and all the most fashionable goods in the market. Also, a large supply of
DOMESTICS
and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
oct22:3m

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Office: No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting
and
SOLE LEATHER,
WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.
Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.
☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand.
oct23:6m

VINEGAR.
H. REDENBACH & SONS

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment List for 1863, containing Taxes on Income, Silver Plate, Carriages, &c., and License Duties in the 4th Division of the 22d Pennsylvania District, comprising the 6th, 7th and 8th Wards of the City of Pittsburgh, and Pitt township, excepting that part north of Penn street, has been received from the Assessor, and the Taxes are now due. I will receive the Taxes as aforesaid, at the office of Alderman BUTLER, No. 126 Wylie street, from the 21st day of November until the 15th day of December, 1863, inclusive, between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m., after which time the penalties prescribed by the law will be exacted.

JOHN A. SERGEANT,
Deputy Collector 4th Division, 22d District.
dec8:td

MRS. WILLS'
SHIRT STORE,
No. 339 PENN STREET, (Near the Canal.)
All kinds of Shirts made to order at the shortest notice. dec11:tf.

NO. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and reboiled). In store and for sale by
nov9 MILLER & RICKETSON.

NE. RUM.—50 barrels on hand and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

A MEETING OF THE COAL MERCHANTS will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th of December, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, Fourth street, when the Committee on organizing a "Coal Exchange" will report, and other matters of importance will be submitted to them. Punctual attendance is requested.
dec10:td S. HORNER.

ELECTION NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, for the purpose of electing DIRECTORS in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, will be held on MONDAY the 21st day of December, 1863, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in Parlor C, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. By order of the undersigned,
GEORGE W. CASE,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
JAMES M. COOPER,
Commissioners Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. dec3:2w

PURE OLD RYE WHISKY.—10 barrels of PURE RYE WHISKY, four years old, in store and for sale low, to close out consignment. Enquire at No. 333 Liberty street.
de10

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HILANDS & MARSHALL, was dissolved on the 5th instant, by mutual consent. Either of the partners have authority to settle the accounts of said firm.
ALEX. HILANDS,
THOMAS MARSHALL.
Pittsburgh, December 8th, 1863. de10:3t

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY.
T. WALTER DAY,
No. 103 Fifth street, 3d door below the Cathedral. Circulars containing full information, showing who are entitled, will be furnished, upon paying to this office by letter or in person.
☞ No charges until collections are made.
oct24

U. S. 5-20'S.
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. **Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury,** mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest-bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; those duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter o a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

The Interest is paid half yearly, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5,000 and $10,000. For banking purposes and for investments of Trustmonies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay. JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, 114 SOUTH THIRD street, Philadelphia.

JOSHUA HANNA, Agent,
dec3 Corner Wood and Third sts. Pittsburgh.

HOLIDAYS.
J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.,
95 Market street.
WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED the richest and most comprehensive stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS
We have ever exhibited; anticipating the wants of our friends we have made our display much earlier than usual, and now invite our customers and the public generally to an early examination of our goods, which have been selected with especial regard to their tastes for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Embracing an unusually large assortment of
WATCHES,
With the newest and most elegant designs of Diamonds and Pearls inlaid, enameled and engraved cases.
DIAMONDS,
In great variety of Clusters and Solitaires.
JEWELRY,
All the late styles of Solid Gold, Onyx, Coral, Pearl, Enameled, Garnet and Carbuncle Jewelry.
SILVER WARE,
Spoons, Forks, Cups, Fancy Pieces, Tea Sets, Trays, Baskets, Casters, Pitchers, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS,
A beautiful collection of the most graceful patterns of Bohemian and French Vases and Toilet Ware, Bronzes, Clocks, Boxes, etc., etc.
J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.,
95 Market street.
dec1:dae

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
ALBUMS, 20 different makers.
ALBUMS at low price.
ALBUMS without guards.
ALBUMS with guards.
ALBUMS at auction Prices.
ALBUMS less than wholesale prices, at
PITTOCK'S.
DIARIES for 1864.
DIARIES for 1864.
DIARIES for 1864.
AT
PITTOCK'S,
no4] News Depot, opposite the Postoffice.

DR. A. WEINMANN'S
(DENTIST,)
TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.
The preparation of this Pill has been the result of years of study and practice. They are purely vegetable, and, therefore, will not injure the teeth or gum.
They will cure the most violent Tooth-Ache in a few minutes, when properly used.
Direction: Clean out the cavity of the Tooth affected, and dry it well with cotton, then cut Pill the size of the vacuum and press it tight into the tooth, and cover over with wax or cotton. These Pills are one of the best remedies for this shocking pain. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at 214 Ohio street, Allegheny, and at every Druggist all around Pittsburgh and environs. no28:1m

N. SIEDLE & BRO.,
No. 183 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
A new stock of Seibbeler & Schmidt's celebrated PIANOS just received from New York. Also, on hand a second hand 7 octave rosewood PIANO, reduced from $325 to $200. VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, STRINGS, &c. no6:2m

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,
Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street,
Between Fifth and Sixth.] PITTSBURGH.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2:1f

JEWELRY.
HENRY KNOEBEL,
No. 35 Diamond alley,
Desires to inform his friends and patrons that he has just received from the East a large stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season. no14:1m

IRON CITY FOUNDRY.
Cor. of Liberty and Carroll sts., 9th Ward.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rolling Mill, Oil, Refinery and Machinery Castings generally.
The personal attention and experience of Robert Dickson and Thomas Marshall, members of the firm, will be given to the practical part of the business.
Mr. JOSEPH MARSHALL, so long connected with the "Fort Pitt Foundry," as Selector of Material, will assort and select the stock used. de10:2w

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
WOOL AND HIDES,
Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street,
Merchants' Ex. Block,] ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Liberal advances made on Consignments
No connection with any other house. [dec3:6m

ANTHONY VOWINKEL,
MANUFACTURER OF
SOAP AND CANDLES,
AND DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
no28:1y HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1863.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Jones' Building, Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, (seventh day) of DECEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year.
no23 W. O. HUGHART, Sec'y.

CLOAKS,	SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,	POPLINS,
REPPS,	CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,	SILKS,
MERINOS.	SHAWLS.

ALEX. BATÉS,
21 Fifth street.

BALMORALS,	CLOAKS,
PLAIDS,	SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,	MERINOS,
LINENS,	FLANNELS,
SILKS,	POPLINS.

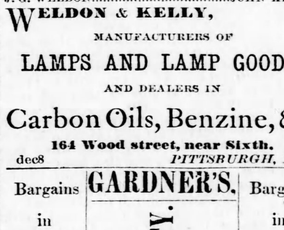
dec8

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS,
AND DEALERS IN
Carbon Oils, Benzine, &c.
164 Wood street, near Sixth.
dec8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Bargains in Cloaks.	GARDNER'S.
Bargains in Shawls.	
Bargains in Silks.	
Bargains in Merinoes.	
Bargains in Balmorals.	
Bargains in Dress Goods	92 MARKET STREET.
dec10	

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN THE CITY.

Bargains in Cloakings.	
Bargains in Cassimeres	
Bargains in Flannels.	
Bargains in Blankets.	
Bargains in Linens.	
Bargains in Prints.	

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES


AWARDED THE
HIGHEST PREMIUMS
AT THE
International Exhibition, London, 1862,
AND
Industrial Exposition, Paris, 1861,
In competition with all the leading Sewing Machines in Europe and America, and the United States Agricultural Association; Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, Washington; Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Mechanics' Association, Boston

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Army Hospitals.—The number of patients admitted into the army hospitals of the Susquehanna department last week was 251; returned to duty, 391; discharged, 32; deserted, 48; died, 2. The number remaining is 6,235.

Broke His Leg.—Mr. William Glenn, engineer at the Court House and Jail, slipped and fell on the pavement on Grant street, on Thursday night, and broke his leg. He will be unable to attend to his duties for some weeks.

Pardoned.—Benjamin Rodgers, sentenced to the Penitentiary from Cambria county for one year from March last, for larceny, has been pardoned. He is in jail again at Johnstown for aiding in the release a few nights since of young Smith and Cupps, confined in that institution.

Pittsburghers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at Philadelphia hotels on Monday:—George W. Cass, L. L. Thompson, Mrs. T. S. Blair, Miss Anderson, J. Thompson, Alex. M. Voight, J. R. Caldwell, George L. Plitt, C. Wells.

Volunteering in Pennsylvania.—Provost Marshal General Fry reports that less preparations are being made in Pennsylvania by the State authorities than in any other State to raise volunteers to avoid the draft. But little time now remains, and the number drafted next January in Pennsylvania will be larger in proportion to the population than in any other State.

The Convalescent Camp.—Colonel M'Kelvy, of General Heintzelman's staff, has again been ordered to the command of convalescent camp. The organization of the camp and its entire machinery is the work of Colonel M'Kelvy, and it seems that no officer can be found possessing sufficient executive ability to relieve the Colonel, who much prefers his position as Commissary of Subsistence on General Heintzelman's staff.

Accident to Bishop Simpson.—In consequence of a fall resulting in the spraining of one of his ankles, the Rev. Bishop Simpson, who was advertised to address the anniversary meeting of the Philadelphia Bible Society, on Wednesday evening, was prevented from being present. He is compelled, in consequence of this mishap, to keep his room, and while the fall resulted only in producing a sprain, it may be several days before he can leave his room. The accident occurred in this city on Tuesday afternoon.

Death of a Physician.—Dr. George Allison died at his residence in Beaver, on last Monday evening. He was, we believe, born in Beaver, and continued to reside there up to the time of his death, a period of about sixty years. He was a prominent and influential citizen, and a skillful physician. The *Star*, alluding to the matter, says: Our community, by a strange fatality, has lost five prominent physicians during the past five years, Dr. Minis, Dr. Barker, Dr. Oliver Cunningham, Dr. Smith Cunningham, and latest, Dr. Allison, have all been taken from our midst in succession.

Damages Awarded.—The case of O'Connor vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was brought to a conclusion before Judge Stowe in the Court of Common Pleas Friday. The action was for damages sustained by reason of injuries inflicted upon a son of the plaintiff, about thirteen years of age, who was run over by a car on Liberty street, near the depot. It appears that while two trains were approaching each other, coming in opposite directions, and at a greater speed than is allowed by law, the boy attempted to run across the street, was knocked down and injured. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, $1,365.

Catholic Intelligence.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 2d, in the chapel of St. Xavier's Convent, near Latrobe, Miss Emma Cosgrave, in religion Sister M. Gertrude Aloysia; Miss Mary Ann Daly, in religion Sister M. Joachim and Miss Veronica Freithoof, in religion Sister M. Stephana, received the habit and white veil of the order of Mercy at the hands of the Bishop of the Diocese, who preached on the occasion. On the following morning, Sister M. Felicitus Joseph (Miss Mary Loughran,) and Sister Catharina de Ricci (Miss Ellen Tierney,) made their profession of poverty, chastity and obedience in the presence of the Bishop.

On Sunday last, at New Brighton, the old church which was formerly used for the services of the Methodist congregation was solemnly dedicated for the Catholic worship, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Dominec. The Bishop explained the ceremonies of the dedication. He also thanked the citizens of New Brighton for their kind feelings towards the Catholics and exhorted the Catholics in return to show every kindness to their separated brethren.

The Rattigan Investigation Closed.

Friday morning, at ten o'clock, Coroner M'Clung re-assembled the jury in the case of the late Thomas Ratiigan, who died from the effects of a severe beating received on the night of the 14th of November. Eight or ten additional witnesses were examined, but no material fact was elicited tending to show who perpetrated the outrage. We therefore deem it unnecessary to burden our columns with the testimony. The case, however, may be summed up thus: Mr. Rattigan was found about midnight, horribly beaten, in the vicinity of the canal bridge, by Mr. Copples, who, on asking him where he received his injuries, was directed to the alley in the rear of the row of buildings in which Monahan's Exchange is situated, and received the reply from Rattigan, "there, in that alley."

This alley had just been newly paved, and our readers will remember the very clear testimony of Dr. Murdock, in which he described the wounds in the scalp as having been filled with sand, as if the struggle had taken place on a newly paved street. The conclusion seems irresistible, therefore, that the beating took place in that alley, but who the murderers are will perhaps remain a mystery.

The jury ageed upon the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death from injuries inflicted by some person or persons unknown, on the night of the 14th of November."

The jury also passed a resolution, recommending an increase of the night police, the employment of none but good men, and the exercise of more diligence and promptness in affairs of this character.

Important Ejectment Case.

A very interesting ejectment case has just been decided in the District Court, which is important from the historical character of the evidence adduced on trial. The ground in dispute is that part of the city of Allegheny, bounded by Craig, Kilbuck, Corry streets, and the Allegheny river, and is situate immediately behind Ledlie's wharf, a short distance below the St. Clair street bridge. The plaintiffs claimed under patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, dated Oct. 22, 1860—three years ago. The defendents claim, under *divers* conveyances from the Commonwealth down, and the ground has been in undisputed possession for a period of seventy years, the first patents therefor being granted to Col. Wm. Butler and Wendell Keller, immediately, or soon after the survey of the reserve track, lying along the bank of the Allegheny river. The plaintiffs endeavored by the testimony of a number of old citizens, to show that the ground in controversy was an island, distinct and laid down as such upon an old map made by Wm. Darby previous to 1818, and constituting one of a number of islands which were known as Kilbuck, Nelson, McKinney's, Ledlie's, Beale's and Stewart's islands, the last three names being given alternately to the ground in dispute. They offered testimony showing that there was an old slough around the upper part, which in time of high water was navigable for skiffs, and, in extraordinary stages, for keel and float boats, and that it was also a known channel of the Allegheny river, although dry a large part of the year.

The defence had the testimony of a number of the oldest citizens of the county, some of whose memories of the past were vivid as early as 1800, and who knew from the familiarity acquired by actual residence immediately about the disputed grounds, the whole early condition and appearance of the Allegheny side of the river, with the localities immediately adjoining, including the course of Block House Run, from a distance back until it emptied into the low ground about the disputed tract. They only knew, originally, but one island, which was owned by the Indian Chief "Kilbuck," bore his name, and was situated a distance below the "low head," which was afterwards claimed by Ezra Nelson, as an island, and to which he obtained a patent and gave a name. The remembrance of these aged pioneers gave to history a typography for the shore and vicinity of Kilbuck Island which must be written from the notes of their testimony. The jury found a verdict for defendants.

The Primary Elections To-day.

This afternoon, between the hours of four and seven o'clock, the Republican electors of the city, and all others in favor of supporting the Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, will meet in their several election districts for the purpose of electing delegates to the City Convention, which will assemble at the Court House, on Tuesday next. The call, which we subjoin, is a very liberal one, and is precisely the same as that issued in November, 1861. Under this call, all men who are in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, the maintenance of the Union, its Constitution and its Laws, are entitled to vote, and although the delegates of some of the aspirants design contending, to-day, that all who promise to support the nominees of the Convention shall be entitled to vote, we would suggest that the several election boards adhere to the rule laid down by the Executive Committee. By doing so, the election will proceed harmoniously, and there can be no complaint after the result is announced.

For the position of Mayor, there will be three candidates, W. C. M'Carthy, James Lowry, jr., and the present incumbent, B. C. Sawyer, jr. The merits of the several candidates have been pretty thoroughly canvassed by their friends and their several organs. We have advocated no man's claim for the position—nor have we assailed the character of any one, which cannot be said by the organs of some of the candidates.

The most scandalous vituperation and villification have been heaped upon the present Executive of the city by the organs of his opponents, and in every instance without any fact to justify it, save the unsupported assertions of mendacious and malicious persons. On the thinking community these slanders happily have no effect, for their malice and vindictiveness were too transparent, and we are much mistaken if they do not rebound upon their authors. These malicious slanders, by a well understood arrangement of the reporters, have been kept before the public daily, and we have no doubt their issues of to-day will be similarly freighted. We can only suggest to the reasoning community that these "last cards" of the conspirators for revenge be treated as they deserve—with contempt. But if they prefer that those persons who control the newspapers referred to shall mould their opinions and direct their consciences for them, they may become their subservient and pliant tools, if they will.

In conclusion we would urge upon every voter who favors the prosecution of the war, and supports the cause of the Union, to go to the polls this evening, and vote for the delegates of the man of their choice, irrespective of the infamous slanders of the interested press or the money of its favorites. We append the call of the Executive Committee:

The Republican electors of the City of Pittsburgh, and all others in favor of supporting the Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the National Union, are requested to meet in their respective election districts, on Saturday, Dec. 12, 1863, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, p. m., and elect five delegates from each Ward to the City Convention, which will meet at the Court House, on Tuesday, December 14, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to nominate candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, Chairman.
WM. WILLS, Secretary.

Presentation to Col. Schoonmaker.

We regret to learn that Col. Schoonmaker, the gallant young commander of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, is now lying ill in camp at New Creek, Va. Col. Schoonmaker has seen some hard service since the commencement of the rebellion, and has in every battle displayed such skill and courage as to endear him to every one connected with the army. His regiment is now attached to Gen. Averill's Brigade, an account of whose recent victory over "Mudwall" Jackson, in Western Virginia, we published a few days since. During the battle at Rocky Gap, Col. Schoonmaker had his horse shot from under him, and immediately afterwards, the members of Companies E and F, of his regiment, excluding the commissioned officers, contributed a sum sufficient to purchase another charger for their commander. The presentation ceremonies were very interesting. The speech on behalf of the donors was made by Quartermaster Sergeant Miller, formerly of Uniontown, and was as follows:

Colonel:—Men are reasoning beings. The most humble will think, the meanest will have their opinion, and arrogate to themselves the privilege of commending or condemning, ready to honor the deserving and denounce the unworthy. Every act of kindness takes hold of the affections, and etches its impress indelibly on the heart, and sir, it is but just, and I am happy to say, that the soldiers under your command are proud of their leader. Whatever could be done for their comfort you have done. In the hour of battle, amidst the leaden hail, where the bravest might have faltered, you have not *sent us, you have led us.* We remember the scene before Martinsburg, and the common dangers of our Southern perilous march, where worse than savage forms lurked in every valley, and harrassed us from every hillside, while the bloody drama of Rocky Gap, with its thrilling scenes and *sad remembrances*, will long linger in the minds of all who witnessed it.

With these recollections fresh within us, and knowing the depth and earnestness of your solicitude for our welfare, it is befitting that we should, in some manner, testify to you our gratitude. Therefore, Colonel, in behalf of companies E and F, of your regiment, allow me to present to you this elegant horse, hoping that you will receive it as a tribute to your courage and an acknowledgment from us. And when mounted on this noble steed I lead the desperate charge let traitors feel the sturdy arm they needs must fear." And now, when this bloody struggle is over; when the dark clouds of civil strife are rolled back from our horizon; when the fearful throes of a convulsed nation have sunk to quiet and healthy pulsations, when the last hope of the rebellion is crushed, and the old flag floats triumphant—may you, in the full fruition of your fondest hopes, and in the enjoyment of those blessings for which you have fought; may you live to drink from the pure chalice of domestic bliss, peaceful in the consciousness of duty done, happy in the well-earned confidence of your countrymen.

Col. Schoonmaker replied in a neat and appropriate speech.

Improvements in Church Edifices.

The Trustees of the First United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, of which Rev. J. T. Pressly, D. D., is pastor, have negotiated for the purchase of a lot on the west side of the East Common, a short distance above Ohio street, upon which they propose to erect a new and handsome church edifice. The lot which they have purchased is one hundred and twenty feet front by one hundred and thirty feet deep, and will make a fine site for a church building. The Trustees can sell their present lot in the Diamond, together with the building, at a very remunerative price, and as the edifice has become unfashionable, as well as unsuitable in other respects, the project for a new house of worship is every way commendable. The congregation is large and influential, and has grown from a society of sixty souls, to several hundred, under the care of their beloved and now venerable pastor, who has labored with them for a period of over a quarter of a century.

The foundation of the M. E. Church, Beaver street, Allegheny, located on the corner of Beaver street and the North Common, is about completed, and will be left to "settle" during the winter. The bricklaying will be commenced early in the Spring. This will be a splendid church edifice.

The foundation for St. Patrick's Catholic church, in the Fifth Ward, is progressing very favorably, and is a splendid specimen of masonry. It occupies the site of Wood's old brewery, on the north side of Liberty street, the old site having been purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Public Amusements.

LAST NIGHT OF R. E. J. WILD.—This popular star and his celebrated horses make their last appearance at the theatre this evening, and present a bill of unusual attraction, consisting of "Herne, the Hunter," and "Jack Sheppard on Horseback," in both of which they appear. The engagement of Mr. Miles has been one of the most successful of the season, profitable both to manager and star, and we trust he may visit us again. He goes from here to Boston, where he remains three weeks. He has our best wishes for our success, and we recommend him to the press as a gentleman and an excellent artiste.

A Handsome Lantern.—Call and see the great Patent Reflector Lantern. Can adjust the wick without taking out the Fount. For brilliancy and durability it cannot be surpassed. The best and cheapest lantern made. Call and examine them at the Lamp House of Wm. A. Ogden & Co.

Ogden & Co.'s Reflector Lantern.—Call and see one of the best and cheapest Lanterns that has ever been introduced. It gives six times the light of an ordinary lantern. Just the thing for Oil Refiners, Rolling Mills, Livery Stables, Railroad Companies, Tanners, &c. For sale by Wm. N. Ogden & Co., No. 61 Market Street.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

All the late Weeklies at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Subscribe for any Eastern daily paper, at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

The New Telegraph Line.—The Irland and American Telegraph Company's line has reached Lancaster, whence it will be immediately extended to Philadelphia, thus completing the connexion between that city and Pittsburgh. This line started from Portland, Maine, and was completed to Pittsburgh, via Washinton, D. C. In the spring another line, to be known as the California line, will be constructed, connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific. This line will start from Pittsburgh, running via St. Louis, thence across the plains, spanning that vast region with a double wire. When completed, it will be the longest telegraph line on the American continent.

Manchester Council.—A special meeting of the Manchester Borough Council was held on the 8th instant.

Present—Messrs. Kirk, Miller, Patterson, Burgess, and W. S. Spratt. Absent—Messrs. Patton and Young. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Miller, of the Street Committee, reported having handed the proposal for grading Preble street to Mr. Corlet, agent of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who had forwarded it to Cleveland to lay before the board.

Messrs. Miller and Patterson report progress in the matter of obtaining a loan for the use of the Borough.

Mr. Miller made a motion which was adopted, that the Committee on Ordinances be and are hereby authorized and directed to report an ordinance providing for obtaining a loan of ten thousand dollars for the use of the borough.

Mr. Miller offered a petition which was read, from property holders and residents on Ohio Lane, praying that council take such action as may be required to change the name of said Ohio Lane to Ohio Avenue.

The petition being received, Mr. Miller offered a resolution that the Ordinance Committee be and are hereby authorized and directed to report an ordinance granting the prayer of the petitioners, which was adopted.

The following bills were presented, and on motion, the Burgess authorized and directed to draw the warrants on the Treasurer for the payment of the same:

V. Hollar & Son, blacksmithing	$ 2 52
M'Intyre & M'Naugher, work on wharf	19 50
Isaac Stewart, Street Commissioner, work on Taggart street	102 71

Mr. Miller made a motion that when we adjourn we meet in special session at the call of the Burgess.

Mr. Miller offered the following;

Whereas, Fulton street, between Island Lane or Washington and Ohio Lane, has been declared to be taken and decreed to be a lawful public highway of the breadth of forty feet; and, Whereas, certain property holders on said street have, after being notified of the fact, neglected or refused to remove the obstructions from said street in front of their property, and open the same to public use, therefore,

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to proceed to have said Fulton street opened to public use, forthwith.

Adopted. Od motion adjourned.

Which is the Richest Company in the United States?—So long as a Company has a dollar to meet each dollar of its liabilities, it is sound, but to what constitutes wealth in an institution, the *American Exchange and Review* says—"That company is the *richest* which has the greatest proportion of assets to *total* insurances." To a person about to take out a life policy this is a matter of importance, and cannot be too carefully considered as to its bearing upon the present and the future. The following figures, from the official report of the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioners for January, 1863, page 22, shows the standing of ten companies doing business in Philadelphia, considered as to the security furnished by their entire assets for each $100 at risk:

New England Mutual	$155 54
Massachusetts Mutual	142 19
Mutual Life, of New York	175 11
Mutual Benefit, of New Jersey	158 66
New York Life	99 41
Connecticut Mutual	144 94
United States, of New York	130 96
Manhattan, of New York	134 04
Equitable, of New York	183 59
Washington, of New York	329 30

The Massachussets Report was made up to November 1st, 1862, and shows the WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to have $329 30 to meet each $100 at risk, a proportion exceeding the others. The New York Insurance Commissioners' Report by Mr. Barnes, was made up to January 1st, 1863, *two months later*, and on page 182 the calculations show that the WASHINGTON had *increased* to $330 57 for each $100 at risk!

Figures invariably tell true and indisputable things, and the above figures conclusively prove that if you seek *real* wealth in an office as security for your premiums invested, it is found in the WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, which has an ample paid up capital of $125,000 and is the only Stock Company whose *charter* expressly requires the distribution of *all the profits* among the Policy holders. It has therefore all the advantages and strength of a Stock and Mutual Company combined without their seperate disadvantages. Furthermore, Dividends or Profits once credited to a policy holder are *never* forfeited from any cause whatever, and it is the only Company whose charter guarantees this simple act of justice to policy holders.

The ratio of *total* expenses of this Company on income is as small as any other Company.

The WASHINGTON very justly states, that it offers more advantages to insurers than any other company in the United States, but does not boast that it is the best, and presents a good front from whatever point viewed. Let those who think of insuring examine the condition of this office, and judge for themselves.

The "WASHINGTON" has complied with the Insurance Law of this State, and are doing a very safe business through their general agents, Messrs. Chambers & Register, 407 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Mr. H. L. Ringwalt, 67 Fourth street, acts for Messrs. Chambers & Register in this city. The following well known and influential gentlemen permit their names to be used as a reference, satisfied the company is what it represents to be: Calvin Adams, John Harper, R. C. Loomis, Thomas S. Blair, Isaac M. Pennock, Josiah King, Joshua Hanna, James Lippencott, William Phillips, J. H. Baldwin and C. Hoeveler. dcl0-3t.

Albums at low prices. Call and see them, ere you make your selection, at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Every one should have a copy of *Boutwell's Complete Tax System*—the best book of the kind issued. To be had at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Card Photographs—5,000 just received at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Trapper's Retreat, Border Spy, Uflknown, White Rover, and other Ten Cent Novels, at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Get a Diagram of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Ballou's and Leslie's Ten Cent monthlies for January, at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennet	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Savanna	Mason	Louisville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening, at twilight, there were three feet eleven inches water by the metal marks, and at a stand. The rain that set in early in the day continued without intermission. The prospect for a rise is certainly flattering.

THE first-class passenger steamer White Rose is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. Capt. Dickenson is an experienced and clever officer. The first clerk, Mr. Whittaker, will be certain to see that passengers are well cared for.

THE favorite steamer Julia, Capt. Coulson, leaves for Zanesville at 4 p. m., on Saturday. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations; and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Capt. Jas. McVay does the honors in the office,

THE new and magnificent steamer Darling, F. Y. Batchelor, commanding, is announced to leave Saturday for Cincinnati, Cairo and Memphis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is destined to create a sensation in boating circles. Mr. George L. Johnson, who does the honors in the office, says he has a few choice rooms for those that call early.

CONFECTIONERY.

P. REYMER,.....J. S. REYMER,.....H. D. REYMER.

REYMER & BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS,

NUTS, CONFECTIONERY,

SUGARS, FIRE WORKS, &c.

Also, Manufacturers of all varieties of

Fine Cream Candies, Chocolate Creams,

GUM, JELLY AND LIQUORICE DROPS, JELLIES, SYRUPS, &c.

Nos. 126 and 128 WOOD St., abv FIFTH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROOFING.

ROOFING OFFICE, 127 FOURTH STREET.—GRAVEL, CANVAS, CEMENT and GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—All materials pertaining to the business on hand, such as

Canvas, Felt, Cement and Paint,

for the preservation of Tin, Iron and Copper Roofs. Also, Iron saturated for Roofs, and Iron clad Buildings. Porches made firm to walk on and roofs of leaky buildings repaired.

E. F. SHOPE.

oc14

FINANCE AND TRADE.

—So long as the war lasts in this country, says the New York *Herald*, just so long will the increased drain upon the specie of England continue. Before the breaking out of the rebellion England was the largest foreign purchaser of the cotton of the South, and, instead of paying for the raw material in bullion, the manufacturers of that country were returned to offset her indebtedness, and her ingenuity and industry were taxed to the utmost to cater to the extravagancies of the Southern people in order that the balance of trade might be kept in her favor, or, at least, upon an even beam. Now the whole course of the cotton trade of England, imports as well as exports, has changed, and operates materially to her disadvantage. She must look to India for her raw material, which, when it reaches her factories, has quadrupled in cost. She cannot return a manufactured article in payment, except some fabrics of inferior quality, upon which very little profit is made, and consequently nothing but gold will recompense the producers. England begins now to feel the effects of this change, and the disarrangements of trade which follows a scarcity of specie is looming up in prospective and measurably exciting their fears. When the rebellion broke out the people of England exulted over our misfortunes, never for a moment supposing that their apparently secure position in monetary affairs could be disturbed by any movements in this country. But now we imagine, as they see their stock of bullion diminishing at the rate of nearly two hundred millions of dollars annually, they begin to look around for a cause, and by this time, we think, they have found it, in a great measure, in the single fact herein stated.

—The case testing the constitutionality of the legal tender Treasury notes, which was recently before the Court of Appeals of New York, has been carried for final decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it will probably come before that tribunal for argument some time during the present month. No question is made in this case of the power of Congress to borrow money on the credit of the General Government, and, as a necessary consequence, to issue printed evidences of indebtedness under the name of notes, bills, bonds, or any other designation which propriety may suggest. Nor is it denied that such acknowledgments of indebtedness, when issued, may lawfully become the subject for future contracts, and be made a lawful tender for the discharge of such obligations, when clearly within the contemplation or understanding of the parties. The only question in this case is simply whether Congress has the power to pass a law impairing the obligation of existing contracts, and to make paper promises a legal-tender for the discharge of obligations entered into previous to the enactment of the law.

—We are indebted to the Hon. James Pollock, Director of the Mint, for the following statement of the Deposits and Coinage at the United States Mint, for tha month or November, 1863:

DEPOSITS.

Gold Deposits from all sources	$270,520 53
Silver Deposits, including purchases	51,302 69
Total Deposits	$327,823 27

GOLD COINAGE.

No. of Pieces.		Value.
Double Eagles	9,710	$194,200 00
Three Dollars	5,000	15,000 00
Dollars	1,000	1,000 00
Fine Bars	41	21,120 80
Total	15,751	$231,320 80

SILVER.

Half Dollar	14,800	22,400 00
Fine Bars	2	1,245 19
Total	14,802	23,645 19

COPPER.

Cents	4,270,000	42,700 00

RECAPITULATION.

Gold Coinage	15,751	$231,320 80
Silver	14,302	23,645 19
Copper	4,270,000	42,700 00
Total	4,320,553	$297,665 99

—The Western farmers complain that the carrying interests consumes the largest part of their productions. They say that it takes one bushel of wheat to send another to market, and six bushels of corn are demanded to convey one to New York. Thirty per cent of the value of pork is required to convey it to the seaboard, and twenty per cent is taken for the transportation of beef. And what would their productions be worth if there were no railroads?

SALE OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.

Jay Cooke & Co. report the sales of five-twenties to-day at $595,700.

There is no special change in the gold market.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1863.

Business yesterday was very dull. The rain that set in during the night continued all day, making the streets horrible for out-door traveling. In fact, it was one of the most miserable days we ever witnessed. Business was in a great measure suspended. On the wharf things were quiet. The Julia had some difficulty in reaching port. She will leave to-day, as usual, for Zanesville. The river remained stationary, with three feet eleven inches. The prospect of a rise is certainly very flattering. The White Rose arrived from St. Louis with a fair trip. There are a number of other steamers on the way, that will, no doubt, reach the landing before our next issue. We expect to announce the departure of coal boats before the close of the coming week. Among the sales, which were restricted, we note as follows:

BUTTER—The market was not so firm. The receipts are steadily on the increase. We note sales of fresh roll from store at 29@32c. Packed sold at various prices, as per quality.

HAY—The weather yesterday was very unfavorable for bringing in. A few loads were disposed of at $40 00 per ton; holders of baled were demanding $42 00 from store.

FLOUR—The market was firm, with a good demand for local purposes. The stock in the market is not large, but seems to be sufficient for present wants. From store we note small sales of *Extra* at $5 80@6 00; *Extra Family* $7 00@$7 25. Wagon lots were not offered yesterday; the bad condition of the roads prevented receipts.

APPLES—The market yesterday was quiet. The sales were only limited, ranging from $2 50@2 75, as per quality. The supply is ample.

CHEESE—The market was firm, and sales were only to a moderate extent, at W. R., 13@13½c, Goshen, 15c.

GRAIN—The market was firm, but the unfavorable weather no doubt prevented operations. Prices were unchauged.

WHISKY—Holders were firm at 85c for City Rectified.

GROCERIES—The market was dull. As prices were unchanged we omit quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1863.

The Oil market, yesterday, was in a very excited state; holders generally were asking higher figures. The damp weather failed to check the excitement in the least degree, neither did the prospect of a rise of water in the Allegheny hold them back, as buyers and sellers were apart in their views. There was nothing done worthy of special notice. The market stands about thus:

Refined—Holders are now demanding 45c for Bonded, and 55c for Free. This being a heavy advance, buyers did not meet them at that figure. They offered 40c for Bonded, and 50c for Free. Holders preferred not disposing of their stocks at these figures.

Crude—Partook of the same feeling as Refined. Crude in bulk was held at 21@22c; in barrels, packages included, 23½@27c. Buyers' offers were one cent below these rates.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1863.

Crude was firm and in fair demand. Sales of 3,700 bbls at 32@33½c ₱ gallon for good to prime. Refined unsettled; prices range from 45@48½c for strained color to white, in bond. Sales of 2,000 bbls, chiefly at 48c.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

Reported daily for the Commercial by TACK & BROTHER, *Oil Brokers, 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1863.

No special change to note in the market. Prime lot Free oil in demand at 55@57c. Bonded may be quoted at 45c, though there were no sales at that. Crude, 29@30c.

BUY YOUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT

McCULLOCH'S

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

81 Market street.

The largest stocks of Furnishing and Fancy Goods, for gentlemen, in the city. A few choice Dressing Robes. All at reasonable prices. Call and see the goods at 81 Market street. dell

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.

200,000 APPLE TREES,

Extra fine, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

ROOFING, ROOFING, ROOFING.

Composition, Felt and Gravel Roofing.

The undersigned is prepared to do ROOFING of the above kinds, equal, if not superior to any firm in the city,—having his Felt and Composition manufactured expressly for his own use, and under his own supervision, he can warrant them of superior quality. No Cincinnati or Shodedy Felt used.

Iron, Tin and Copper Roofs coated, and Roofs carefully repaired.

Roofing Felts, Cement, and all materials pertaining to the business, constantly on hand, for sale, with directions for use. Office at D. R. Galway's, 333 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

dec7:3m WM. E. MACKEY,

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[BY INLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.]

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.

No News of Importance.

News of an important character, other than you receive from other sources, scarce.

Admiral Farragut to Depart Soon for the Gulf of Mexico.

Admiral Farragut is soon to depart for the Gulf of Mexico. He declines the invitation of the Baltimore authorities to accept their hospitalities on that account.

The Chesapeake.

The report that the Chesapeake, recently captured by rebel pirates, was an old and slow vessel, is stated to be in error. She ranks at Lloyd's A No. 1, first class, five hundred tons, two hundred and fifty horse power, ordinary speed eleven knots, and can be pushed to fourteen knots. She had new engines three years ago, and her hull is of great strength.

Copperhead Papers on the President's Message.

Some of the copperhead papers have gone mad over the President's Message and other reports. The New York *Daily News*, Ben. Wood's organ, speaks of the Message and accompanying documents as the Federal annual reports, and calls the Message the despot's edict.

Personal.

Hon. Simon Cameron is at the Girard House to-night. H.

[BY INLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.]

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1863.

Capture of Two Rebel Spies.

Two important rebel spies were captured just outside of town this morning. The detectives have been on their track for some time.

An Important Question.

The question has already arisen, whether the rebel prisoners in our hands, under the rank of Colonel, may not avail themselves of the amnesty offered by President Lincoln in his proclamation. It is believed that three-fourths of the rebel prisoners now held by us will gladly accept the terms of the amnesty, if it includes them, and the question thus becomes one of much importance. A.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1863.

SENATE.—Mr. Foster gave notice of a bill to encourage enlistments in the naval service, and credit such enlistments on the military quotas of the several States.

Mr. Sumner gave notice of a bill to repeal all acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE—Mr. Fenton gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to facilitate the payment of bounties on account of deceased soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, it was resolved that when the House adjourned to-day it be till Monday next.

Pendleton, of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to admit to seats upon the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives, members of the Cabinet, with the right to debate upon matters pertaining to the business of their Departments, respectively.

The memorial of Thos. W. McLary, of the Fourth District of Missouri, was referred to the Committee on Election.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on finances.

The House then proceeded to the election of Chaplain. Eleven candidates were placed in nomination. Before the result was announced numerous gentlemen changed their votes for leading candidates, namely, Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, and Rev. W. H. Channing, of the Unitarian (Washington). Bishop Hopkins received 55 votes, and Mr. Channing 86 votes. The other votes were scattered among the other candidates. Channing was declared elected.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Particulars of the Capture of the Steamer Chesapeake.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Dec. 10.—The *Evening Globe* gives the following concerning the capture of the Chesapeake: The scheme was matured here by Confederate agents. Meetings were held and the passage money of the parties to make the seizure was paid through to New York. They were promised $500 each on the steamer being safely taken into Wilmington.

It was also arranged that at a store in New York each of the party was to call at different times for a parcel containing a revolver, ammunition and a pair of handcuffs.

It is believed the cargo was shipped by Confederate agents, and was valuable to the South, and that it was arranged she should be seized on this particular trip. The Chesapeake did not coal here.

She called off the harbor and took on board Capt. Parker, formerly of the privateer Retribution, who took command.

The Chesapeake is reported to be near Cape Sable.

Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The *Tribune's* Washington special has the following account of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, of which Mr. Wilson of Iowa gave notice on Monday in the House:

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII.

Sec. 1. Slavery being incompatible with free government, is forever prohibited in this country, and involuntary servitude shall be permitted only as a punishment for crime.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have full power to enforce the foregoing section of this Article by appropriate legislation.

From Memphis and Below.

CAIRO, Dec. 10.—The steamers St. Patrick and Chyles, the former from Memphis, have arrived.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says Gen. Veatch and staff are busy mustering volunteer companies into the service. Seven full companies were mustered on the 7th, and as many more would be mustered on the next day.

Gen. Veatch has extended the day of grace to the 12th.

The steamer Sallie List, arrived at Memphis from the Arkansas river, reports the steamer Emma fired into while *en route* from Duvall's Bluff to Jacksonport. A Major and a Captain were wounded.

A skirmish occurred near Little Rock railroad, between a party of Federals, repairing the road, and a band of guerrillas, in which several were killed, and the guerrillas repulsed.

The steamer Fanny McBride sunk below Fort Pillow, on the 6th. She was valued at $30,000.

The steamer McClellan arrived at New Orleans, on the 3d, from Brazos, Texas Coast, bringing General Banks and staff.

The Clara Bell arrived with 1,100 packages for the Sanitary Commission.

Morgan in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—The *Journal* has advices, which it credits, that the rebel General Morgan was in Cumberland Co., Kentucky, on the morning of the 7th, in company with five of his officers, proceeding towards Dixie.

GEORGE TEORGE will commence his

MUSIC SCHOOL,

At

The Daily Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO NAIL MARKET.—There is no change to note. The market is steady and firm. We quote: 10 to 60 d, ₱ keg, $5 25; 8d, ₱ keg, $5 50; 6d, ₱ keg, $5 75; 5d and 4d, ₱ keg, $6; 3d, ₱ keg, $7 75; 3d, fine blued, ₱ keg, $5 50; cut spikes, ₱ keg, $5 60; clinch, ₱ keg, $3 25.

SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) GRAIN MARKET.—The only change in the grain market since our last quotations is in the price of wheat, which has slightly declined. The following prices ruled in the market yesterday: Winter wheat, $1@1 15; Spring wheat, 90@95c.; Corn, old, 80c.; Corn, new, 60c.; Rye, 75@1 00; Oats, 60@65c.; Barley, $1@1 25.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Dec. 7.—Sperm—The market exhibits more activity. The transactions in sperm have been mostly for export, for which sales have been made of 1,100 bbls at $1 60 per gallon, and to the trade 500 bbls at same price. In Whale, the only transaction is a sale of 200 bbls at $1 10 ₱ gallon, at which holders are firm.

Memphis Cotton Market.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 6, '63.

The market was again dull yesterday to almost the last extreme, but holders are firm in their prices, we give below the quotations as near as we can gather them in a market where so little is doing. The sales reported to us were: 1 bale at 55c, 30 at 61c, 40 at 67c, and 13 at 72c. Total, 79 bales.

Inferior, 55@60c; Ordinary, 47@52c; Good Ordinary, 59@60c; Low Middling, 62@61c; Middling to Strictly Middling, 66@68c; Good Middling, 91@72c.

PEORIA HOG MARKET.—The receipts of live hogs during the past week, show some falling off from the previous week, owing chiefly to the fact that not half enough cars could be procured to supply the demand for transportation. Prices are firm and unchanged. Dressed hogs have remained stationary for the last three weeks, at the following figures: 300 lbs and upward $6 00; 250 to 300 lbs $5 75; 200 to 250 lbs $5 25; 150 to 200 lbs $4 75; under 150 lbs $4 00.

The receipts of live and dressed hogs, for the week and season, are as follows:

	For the week.	Previously reported	Total.
Totals	6,315	19,500	25,815

About 2,500 of those included in the above statement, received the last week, were dressed Hogs.—*Transcript.*

Milwaukie Market.

The wheat market ruled ½@1¢ lower yesterday on No 1 spring and 1½@1¢ lower on No 2 spring. There was a good inquiry at the reduced prices, notwithstanding the decline of 1½@2c in New York, and up to 1 p. m. about 72,000 bush changed hands, at $1 08½, 1 06½ and 1 09 for No 1 spring, and $1 01½, 1 02 and 1 02½ for No 2 spring in store, the market closing at the inside quotations.

There was a moderate inquiry for flour, confined to the lower grades, and we note sales of 600 bbls at $4 75 for extra spring, $5 75@4 for superfine, and $3 25 for No 2 flour.

The decline in gold did not have the usual effect on the hog market. On the contrary, heavy lots sold 10½@10¢ per cwt. better than on Monday. The extreme range of prices for dressed hogs was $6@6 55 ₱ cwt. There were also sales at $6@6 50, 6 10@6 60, and 6 10@6 65, dividing on 200 lbs, according to weights and condition.

NEW YORK TOBACCO MARKET.—Tobacco—During the week a heavy speculative business has been done in manufactured, in view of the expected action in Congress in regard to increasing the tariff, and prices consequently have continued to advance materially, say 2½@3c per lb diurnally, which is attributable not only to the prospect of an increased tax but to the scarcity of the article, the high price of Leaf, the enhanced rates of labor, and the fact of most Western holders withdrawing the bulk of the stock from the market in anticipation of an increased tax. The supply of low Tens and Half Pounds particularly is very small, the market being almost bare of these. The medium grades find a ready sale, and the best descriptions are held with great firmness. The finest grades of 1s3 paid Tens have commanded 65c per lb now held at 67½c; Medium do 60@61½, and Common do (which are very scarce) 52½@55c. Half pounds are quite scarce, especially the best brands, which readily realize 62½@65c; Medium do 57@60c; and Common do 45@50c. Western and Virginia Pounds have been in active request at advancing prices. Navy Pounds are also scarce and wanted at 62½@65c for best brands, but holders now ask more money. Kentucky has been in active speculative request, also influenced by the same causes as manufactured, and the market is quite firm, with sales of 2,325 hhds, at 2½@28c. In seedleaf the sales are 775 cases at 14@30c; mostly at 14@25c.

Prices in Richmond.

We extract the following from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of December 4th. We give it entire, without altering a figure or a word. The prices are pretty steep:

Since our last report there has been very little done in the Stock market. We quote Confederate 3 per cents at 110 to 115½ and int; convertibles 114 and interest; 7 per cents 103½ and int; 15 m loan 190 and interest. Virginia registered bonds, 25 and interest; Virginia coupons, 45; North Carolina new 6's, 25 and interest; North Carolina 8's 25 and interest; Va Central railroad, 24 mortgage, 270 and interest; Orange and Alexandria R. R. 6's, 245 and interest; R. & Y. R. R., 220 and int; Richmond and Danville railroad, 218 and int; Va and Tenn, 24 mortgage, 242 and interest.

Bank Stock.—Bank of Commonwealth stock, 165; Bank of Richmond, 152; Traders' Bank, 176 to 180; Bank of Virginia, 122.

Grain.—We quote corn at $11 to 12 per bushel. Rye $7 to 8. No wheat in the market.

Flour.—Superfine $100 to 110; Extra $116.

Corn Meal.—$12 to 14 per bushel.

Country Produce.—Bacon $3 75 ₱ ℔; Lard $3 60 @ 3 75, and very scarce; Butter $4 00@4 25, and in demand; Beef 80@90c; Venison $2; Poultry $1 25 @1 50; Apples $6@7 50 ₱ bbl; Onions $30@35 ₱ bus; Irish Potatoes $8 00@10 ₱ bus; Sweet do $12@15, and scarce; Turnips $5 00@6 00.

Groceries.—Brown Sugars firm at $3 00@3 25; clarified $4 50; English crushed $4 60@5 00; Sorghum Molasses $15 00@14 00 ₱ gallon; Rice 30@32c ₱ ℔; Salt 3½@40c; Black Pepper $8 00@10.

Liquors.—The following quotations we believe to be the ruling prices in the market: Whisky, $80 to 75 per gallon; old Kentucky do, $80; Apple Brandy, $50 to 55; French Brandy, $80 to 125; old Hennessy, $180; Scotch Whisky, $22; Champagne, (extra), $350 per dozen; Claret (qts) $90 to 100; Gin, $150 per case; Alsop's Ale, (qts), $16; pts $80.

Cigars.—Genuine Havana Cigars, $800.

Mustard.—In bottles, $22 to 24 per lb.

Tobacco.—Firmer and prices unchanged.

Important Order from Gen. Grant.

NATCHEZ, MISS., Dec. —

Special Order No. 99.—Military commanders at their respective posts and stations on the Mississippi river will cause ordnance officers in their commands to furnish all steamboats in Government employ twenty-five stand of arms, with a sufficient supply of ammunition to enable employees on said boats to protect themselves. Captains of boats will receipt for the ordnance and ordnance stores, and will be held responsible for safe keeping of same, and that no waste is made of the ammunition.

The order issued in the absence of Major General Grant, United States Army, from the immediate vicinity of the river, and in consequence of recent attacks by guerrillas on many of the boats passing up and down the river. The order is issued subject to such modifications as Major General Grant may deem expedient.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

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MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,

Music and Musical Merchandise of Every Description.

No. 53 FIFTH Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.—Just received an elegant Rosewood 7 Octave PIANO, round corners, finished front and back, with handsome solid rosewood mouldings, carved music desk and pedal, &c., combining all the latest improvements.

A splendid large size 7 Octave Rosewood PIANO, round corners, serpentine mouldings, carved legs, Pedal and Music Desk; iron frame, overstrung Bass. Made by Hazelton Bros., New York.

Another of those charming Instruments, 7 Octave, Rosewood case, elegant mouldings around the case, round corners, carved legs, pedals, &c., made by Jardine & Son, New York.

Two fine PIANOS, from the factory of W. P. Emerson, Boston, 7 Octave, round corners, carved legs, &c. First class Pianos at moderate prices. For sale by

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
no23 81 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GQODS,

No. 94 Wood street,

Third house above Diamond alley,

se25 *PITTSBURGH.*

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

JUST OPENING, OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK. Having completed our improvements, we would call the attention of our customers and the public, to our stock at the Old Stand, No. 96 MARKET STREET, between Fifth street and the Diamond.

oc8 H. J. LYNCH.

NEW AND SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS.

M. MENTZER.

No. 94 Market street,

Has just received an elegant stock of the most

Improved Seasonable Dry Goods,

including

SILKS, DELAINES, MERINOS,

and all the most fashionable goods in the market. Also, a large supply of

DOMESTICS

and

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

EAGLE TANNERY.

CHARLES KIEFER,

Office: No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh,

MANUFACTURER OF

Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and

SOLE LEATHER,

WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.

Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.

☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand.
oc23:6m

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Pure Cider Vinegar,

No. 150 Ohio street,
oc2:1y ALLEGHENY.

FRANK J. BUCHARD,

No, 169 Smithfield street.

All kinds of

Second-Hand Furniture, Bedding, etc.

BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.

no3:3m

OFFICE OF THE

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

Odd Fellows Building, Fifth Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

se7 GEO. BINGHAM, Agent.

CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of those beautiful and useful Candles. For sale by

oc13 B. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

MEDICAL.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time RESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple article of trade at the antipopes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and the startling and wonderful instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things, and hold fast that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered its HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to cure those in which the imitation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membraue, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a sallow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me, When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER

PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*: It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Gentlemen: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.

NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexander, Va., May 24, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs*: Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever